(XXXVIIth YEAR.) (No. 1836).

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1782.

To JOHN CADWALADER, Esquire.

IF my former address was not suited to your taste, you will have as little reason to censure this. I claim no merit from drawing to the life, or aspiring to view a fury, a fiend, a monster, or any other production of nature, which seems only calculated to excite wonder, or to perpetrate mischief. The scorpion that rankles in the dark, and wastes his venom on his own support, has a claim to mercy and forbearance; but should he crawl from his obscurity, prepared to sting, the heel of every passenger is deservedly lifted up to crush his head. You, Sir, should have experienced that forbearance, had you been content to expend those means on yourself, which were intended for your own support and enjoyment; for I cannot think so hard of Nature, as to believe she bestows such qualities for a different purpose; had your ability to do harm been equal to your disposition, you would in time, according to the ordinary progression of malice and mischief, have become a formidable enemy to society; but though blessed with the latter, you are, happily for us, feantily supplied with the former. Your head counteracts your heart, and disappointment and mortification, as far as they can reach your breast, become the consequence and punishment of your feeble attempts to injure and destroy. When I charged you with endeavouring to ruin the reputation of your fellow-citizen, without even a specious pretence of his guilt, I charged you with nothing but what you know, and must feel, if you can feel, to be true. I will go further, and affert, that at the very time you perfecuted him with all the virulence of your heart, you were then conscious, that the proofs you had were insufficient to support the charge. I will still go further, and say, that your reason for not endeavouring to get such information concerning that affair, as it was undoubtedly in your power to obtain, was, because you suspected that such an enquiry would tend to discover his innocence and defeat your malice.

Now, Sir, although I have no opinion of your abilities, yet I do not suppose you so defective in understanding, as to be incapable of judging how to proceed in a case of such a nature, a very moderate share of sense would serve to direct you. You could not possibly be ignorant, that, in order to convict a person of a breach of trust, by violating an injunction imposed on him in consequence of that trust, it was first necessary to ascertain the injunction. You must know, that the circumstances, which were to be adduced to prove the fact of a breach, ought to be subsequent to the proof of the injunction alleged to have been violated. Your head could not so have mistaken the order of things, had not your heart assisted in the arrangement. No, Sir, an attempt of that kind would have frustrated your purpose; you knew that then there would be no room for supposition. You could not confuse the heads, or prejudice the minds of your *auditors*, in a matter so simple, and that admitted of no opposition of opinion and argument. The matter was a fact on record; the records only could declare the reality of it; had they been consulted, and the injunction not appeared, there was an end to the affair. But truth was not your object; therefore your mode of proceeding was not calculated to convince, but to perplex. You were sensible, if you could once divert *their* attention from the true point, you had then an ample field, in which you might display the fancied powers of your genius, and gratify your most sanguine wishes. You entered yourself you could lead *their* prejudices on from supposition to fact, and from fact to supposition, until you had bewildered their understandings, and inflamed their passions; and that these you could manage to the condemnation and destruction of the hated object. This, Sir, it not mere declamation. It is not supposition alone. The imputation is warranted by probable inference from the nature of your conduct and arguments. The assertion (improperly called a charge) made by a member of congress; the private correspondence of the president and his opinion; the publication of Publius, and the address of Mr. Carroll, reciting their suggestions, were sufficient, in your judgment, to condemn the member from the city of a breach of his delegated trust; and that too without further enquiry. As you relied on the opinion of Mr. Marchant and his public charge, as you *affected* to believe, against Mr. Chase; what motives do you suppose, influenced congress to appoint him posterior to this circumstance so trifling indeed of the first importance, and which required the utmost confidence in his integrity? Can you fancy to yourself a case, in which it can possibly be thought for the good of a body in its public capacity, or of the individual members in their private concerns, to place confidence in one, who is likely to betray his trust and their interests? or will you, from their inattention, infer his guilt, and not his innocence? From what principle do you make the inference? Put the question to your heart.

But suppose, Sir, (and the supposition is not very extravagant, perhaps not without foundation in fact) suppose, I say, the opinion, for even yourself cannot call it a charge, was to unanimously adopted, that congress must have ascribed to the motion of it every pretence even to common understanding; will not this justify their conduct? Suppose, for instance, a member of the house, though I think there is some fact, should affert, that a member of that house had published to the world, that the house had resolved to raise a revenue of the house of delegates, to receive the late emission of money into the treasury, at the same rate it was issued out; who would risk the character of his understanding to second an enquiry into the conduct of such a culprit? So fond as you are of starting and hunting down public offenders, I question whether even you would be concerned in such an affair.

That this was more than probably the case, you can have no doubt now, whatever your sentiments were before. The evidence that appeared to the house of delegates is sufficient to convince the most sceptical mind, that the resolve said to have been secret, and which Mr. Chase was charged with divulging, was not of that nature, you have such proof, that it would be more than an impeachment of your understanding to profess a doubt of it; though I have not so little experience of your character as to expect, that that will occasion any alteration in your conduct; for I am still of opinion, that truth was not the object you had in view, though it will be needless to intimate here what was.

You will now, perhaps, give into the curious distinction made by one of the evidencer on that enquiry, between those matters which from their nature required secrecy, and ought to be so observed, though there was no injunction to the purpose, and the common ordinary business, which was not improper for, and therefore subject to, the inspection of every eye. This is now your only retreat. Weak and defenceless as it is, you must here make your stand, or entirely quit the field. I confess this distinction, curious as it is, gave me no surprise; for I was prepared to expect, that nothing that the *wit* of man could devise would be omitted on this occasion. I knew a victim was to be sacrificed; I knew too, if the sacred apparatus could not be procured, that any vile instrument would serve the purpose. The blood was to be offered up with all the ceremonial sanctity of devotion to your idol, whilst the true God was neglected and despised. I will do the gentleman, to whom we are indebted for the distinction, the justice to acknowledge, that I am *seriously* of opinion he made it agreeable to the words of his oath, "according to the best of his knowledge." I am satisfied it was not done with a view to injure the culprit. It would be a shameful waste of time in me, and but an ill compliment to my readers, to endeavour at disproving what, in my opinion, is too absurd to catch the assent of any one, who is possessed of the most moderate share of reflexion. An obligation founded on such a distinction is idle in theory, and too vague for practice. In a body compoled of many members, Who, in nature and reason, is authorised to direct the general determinations? Who is to decide on the objects to be purfued, and the mode of purfuing them? It will surely be unnecessary to answer, the collective body. Or is his private conscience alone to be his director, as to the measure and mode of compliance? But this may instruct him to oppose that general sense, as well as to conform to it. It may prompt him to reveal a positive injunction, as well as to conceal what was never intended to be confined to the mere knowledge of its members. Every member of the community has a right to that information in his public concerns, which is not by positive order withheld from him by those, whom he has empowered to manage his public affairs. The general interest may sometimes require, and political prudence ought to direct concealments, but where it should be done, the same prudence will impose that observance by express injunction. She will never submit it to private opinion only, not from the principle alone that such a dependence is too frail in its nature to rest on, being too easily biassed by selfish consideration, but that private opinion ought ever to act in conformity with, and never oppose the general decision, and that the only method of obtaining a knowledge of the general sense of the body in its decisions is by an express declaration. The opinions of individuals may differ. This is uniform; it is this that creates the obligation. This is the restraint that every man of sense, and principle, will and ought to submit to; and it is this he engages to submit to by an acceptance of his trust.

I hope, Sir, you will pardon my saying so much on a subject, which I had before declared too absurd to be imposed on any mind, that possessed the most moderate share of discernment. I mean not to insult your understanding, nor to offend your delicacy; though perhaps there is little danger of the latter, whatever you may think of the former. But, Sir, I mean to call on you to declare what inference in your judgment ought to be drawn from the foregoing observations. Will you infer, that congress acted wickedly, or stupidly, in not imposing an injunction on its members? or will it not be more reasonable to conclude, that in their opinion such an injunction was improper or unnecessary? Admitting there was none, and this has been proved, can you by the utmost stretch of deception impose so far on your mind, as to work it to the belief that Mr. Chase could violate his trust, by not conducting himself, as if there had been one? We have the strongest reason, that the nature of the case will admit of, to believe that congress did not think an injunction proper or necessary; their not imposing one is a satisfactory proof of this, for would it not be a violation of all the rules of probability and sense to infer the contrary? But still private opinion, or call it if you will by the more solemn name of conscience, is to supply this defect. She is to be the judge of the propriety or sufficiency of the measure. I shall say nothing more to this than whatever inward satisfaction she may draw from what she deems a punctilious discharge of her duty, in my opinion she will be but ill employed in a public trust, if her private decisions are to thwart the general determinations to which, if I am not much mistaken, a true sense of her duty will instruct her to conform.

I have not said so much on this point, because I think it very material. Indeed I have said too much considering the nature of it. But, Sir, could it be made out to suit your wishes, and views, remember that the other point, I mean the fact of a violation, is from every thing that has appeared, as deficient of proof as this of common sense. I shall not enter on that matter now, but shall submit, and recommend this, with the rest I have said to your serious consideration. It is time to take my leave of you for the present. At some other opportunity I shall take the liberty to accost you with another address on this subject. Perhaps it may be against the strict rule of manners to wait on you without the formal ceremony of an invitation. Considering the cause and nature of my visit, I can easily believe that I am an unwelcome guest; but I am satisfied no man of sense will think me an impertinent intruder.

A WHIG.

Baltimore, March 16, 1782.

RICHMOND, *March* 9.

AN account from Hampton mentions, that one of the enemy's privateers lately took an outward-bound vessel and run another on shore near that place, but that by the activity of commodore Barron, the one athore was got off, the other re-taken, and night coming on, proved a favourable opportunity to the privateer for effectually making her escape.

A few days ago arrived here lieut. col. Lee, from the southern army, which he left on the 15th of February, and informs, That gen. Greene, with the main body of the army, continued in a position north of Pon-pon river, within four miles of Jacksonburg; the light troops were stationed on the south side of Ashly river, in the vicinity of Dorchester; that the British army remained in their fortified camp at the Quarter-house, preserving posts on James-Island and Haddrel's point; that brig. gen. Marion, with the militia and corps of state troops, was on the north side of Cooper river, for the protection of the inhabitants of that district; that the operating force of the two armies were nearly equal, including irregulars, no reinforcements having arrived at Charles-town, though very powerful bodies of troops were expected in the course of the ensuing month; that desertion prevailed in an uncommon degree in the royal army, the spirit of disaffection was subsiding daily, and the unfortunate inhabitants who had been deluded by the arts of the enemy to oppose their country were throwing themselves on the mercy of government; that the warmest friendship subsisted between the citizens and the army, and the hardships of service were mitigated by the constant and affectionate civility of the inhabitants; and the American troops preserved a perfect fidelity, notwithstanding a complication of wants; that commissioners were appointed by the generals Greene and Leslie, to meet on the 20th of February for the renovation of the cartel, &c. and the mode of warfare was totally changed, humanity having taken place of barbarity, and civility of rudeness; that lieut. col. Thompson, late secretary to lord Germaine, had taken command of the British cavalry; that gen. Wayne had confined the enemy's forces in the state of Georgia to the town of Savanna; and that col. White, at the head of his regiment of cavalry, had routed a body of Indians, making 18 prisoners, and taking 100 horses, with other booty.

Lieut. col. Laurents has succeeded lieut. col. Lee in the command of the light troops; and lieut. col. Harmer is appointed deputy adjutant general to the southern army during the absence of col. Williams, who is on his return to Maryland.

Letters from Cadiz of Jan. 7, inform us, that a Spanish fleet compoled of 41 ships of the line, sailed from thence on the 3d of the same month, convoying transports with 4000 troops, destined, it was supposed, for the Havanna. It was said, they were to cruise in the latitude of Madeira, to await the junction of de Guichen, who sailed from Brest on the 11th of December, with 19 ships of the line, convoying 12,000 troops, which, with a part of the fleet, it was supposed, were likewise destined for the West-Indies. A report prevailed there, that the French fleet had fallen in with a British squadron under Kempenfeldt, consisting of 13 ships: the result was not known. The reduction of Mahon was not completed, but reports continued to flatter their expectations.

From the public advertiser, printed in London, September 8, 1781.

THE following extraordinary relation has just fallen into our hands. The rev. Mr. Hagamore, of Carthorpe, Leicestershire, died the first of January, 1780, possessed of the following effects, viz. 700l. per annum, and 1000l. in money, which (he dying intestate) fell to a ticket porter in London: he kept one servant of each sex, whom he locked up every night. His last employment of an evening was to go round his premises, let loose his dogs and fire his gun. He lost his life as follows: going one morning to let out his servants, the

dogs fawned upon him suddenly, and threw him into a pond, where he was found breast high; the servants heard him call for assistance, but being locked up could not lend him any. He had 30 gowns and cassocks, 28 dogs, 100 pair of breeches, 120 pair of boots, 400 pair of shoes, 80 wigs, yet always wore his own hair, 80 waggons and carts, 80 ploughs, and used none, 50 saddles and furniture for the manege, 30 wheel barrows, so many walking sticks, that a toyman in Leicester field bid his executors 81. for them, 60 horses and mares, 200 pick-axes, 200 spades and shovels, 75 ladders and 240 razors.

ANNAPOLIS, *March* 21.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, March 19, 1782.

"Yesterday a schooner arrived from St. Croix, which brings the capitulation of the garrison of Brimstone-hill and the whole island of St. Christopher's, which is as favourable or the inhabitants as they could wish."

Accounts from London as late as the 22d of January say, that lord Cornwallis and general Arnold had arrived there—That the eyes of the nation were beginning to open and see their situation with respect to the probability of subjugating America, and indeed the most sanguine of them give up the idea of accomplishing it by a land army—That the debates in parliament ran very high, a motion was made to relinquish the American war, and the previous question carried by a small majority—That lord North was made to acknowledge they did not now mean to pursue the war as heretofore by sending troops through the country, but to change the whole system, and by what fell from him in the course of his speech, it would appear as if they meant to evacuate Charles-town and take possession of Rhode island, and either carry on a predatory war, or depend entirely on their fleet to distress our trade—That the citizens of London and Westminster had petitioned the king against carrying on the American war, and for a change of ministers, in the boldest language—That Mr. Laurens was released from the Tower.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, March 5, 1782.

PURSUANT to acts of the general assembly, will be sold at public auction, the following property, on the days, at the places, and upon the terms, hereafter mentioned, viz.

At Kent county, on the premises, the 17th day of April, that valuable tract of land late the property of Lloyd Dulany. Also a number of fine slaves, with stock of every kind.

At Chester-town, in Kent county, the 20th day of April, part of Kent Manor.

At Talbot Court-house, the 23d day of April, a house and lot, and warehouses, situate at Kingston, late the property of the heirs of Matthias Gale, also the following tracts of land, late the property of the heirs of Anthony Richardson, part of Turkey-neck, 125 acres; part of Mount Hope, 30 acres; Dickenson's Plains, 286½ acres; Richardson's Adventure, 80 acres; Limerick 50 acres; Hackett's Garden, 300 acres.

At Cambridge, on the 27th day of April, a tract of land called Ennalls's Outlet, 150 acres; Smart's Folly, 230 acres; Hamilton's Adventure, 116 acres; also a number of likely slaves, late the property of Alexander Hamilton; also about 1000 acres of the manor of Nanticoke.

The manor lands to be sold on the following terms, one third of the sum to be paid on the first day of September next, in specie, or bills of credit of the last emission at the actual value thereof; another third on the first day of September, 1783, in like money; and the remaining third on the first day of September, 1784, in like money. The purchasers must give bond with good security.

The other lands to be sold as follows, the large tracts will be parcelled out to suit the purchasers. The sum bid, to be paid in gold or silver, one third to be paid in ten days from the day of sale; another third to be paid in twenty days from the first payment; and the remaining third to be paid on the 10th day of September next. Every purchaser must be prepared to give bond and security on the day of sale, otherwise he will forfeit his bargain, and the property be set up a second time. All and every person having any claim or demand against, or to, any of the foregoing estates, are requested to present the same properly authenticated to the commissioners before the day of sale.

By order, 1 JO. BAXTER, clk.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, March 19, 1782.

ON Wednesday the first of May next, will be sold at vendue, on the premises, the real and personal estate which lately belonged to the rev. Mr. Boucher. The land is good and well situated; among the personal estate is a number of valuable slaves, stock of every kind, &c. Purchasers to give bond with two good securities to pay one third of the sum bid with interest on the first day of September next, and the remainder in two equal annual payments thereafter.

By order, 1 JO. BAXTER, clk.

Anne-Arundel county, February 20, 1782.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Watkins, sen. late of this county, deceased, are desired to come and discharge the same to the subscriber, and those who have claims against the said estate, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, that they may be adjusted and settled.

Also will be sold by the subscriber, to the highest bidder, on saturday the 30th of March ensuing, at Thomas Philpot's, living near Jonathan Rawlings, for specie or the new bills of credit at the exchange at the time of payment, four likely country born negroes, among which are a valuable breeding wench, two boys, one about 15 years old, and the other 12, likewise a negro girl about 6 years old. And at the same time will be sold, sundry horses, cattle, and sheep. Two years credit will be given, on giving bond and approved security.

BENJAMIN WATKINS, executor of John Watkins, deceased.

1X 6 16

Annapolis, March 6, 1782.

THE high bred horse UNION, five years old, a beautiful bay, upwards of fifteen hands and an half high, will cover this season at the subscriber's plantation, near the head of St. Mary's river, at five hundred pounds of net new inspected crop tobacco, and half a crown specie to the groom. Union was got by the well known thorough bred horse Shakespeare, of the state of Virginia, his dam by Nanpariel, his grand-dam by Morton's imported horse Traveller, his great-grand-dam was Pocahuntas, she was imported by the hon. William Bird, Esq; and of blood unexceptionable. Good pasturage will be found for mares at half a crown specie per week, but will not make myself answerable for any that may be lost.

Pd 0 1 ROBERT CHESLEY.

YOUNG YORRICK,

THE property of Messrs. Fielder Bowie and John Smith Brooks, a beautiful dark bay, rising four years old, equal in figure and blood to any horse on the continent, will cover mares this season at 3 guineas, and 7/6 to the groom, at Bowie's farm, adjoining Nottingham in Prince-George's county.

Young Yorrick is full 15 hands and an half high, and was got by col. Taylor's Old Yorrick, whose pedigree and fame are too notorious to need panegyrick, his dam by Dr. Hamilton's Figure, his grand-dam by Dove, his great-grand-dam by col. Tasker's noted Othello upon Selima, a strain of horses not to be excelled by any yet imported into this country.

Young Yorrick was put into my hands in November last to be trained, and during his exercise gave very pleasing hopes of making a capital turf horse. Proper pasturage for mares at 3/9 per week, where the greatest care will be taken of them, but I am not answerable for escapes or accidents.

1 30 Mar. w 5 JOHN CRAGGS.

N. B. Mares covered this season not proving with foal are to be covered the next season at half price.

TRAVELLER,

THE property of col. Edward Lloyd, stands this season at my seat on Patowmack, and will cover at 3 guineas. The high pedigree and properties are so well known that they need no particular description. Good pasturage for mares grass, but will not be answerable for escapes.

1 HENRY ROZIER.

TAKEN up as a stray by Francis St. Lawrance, living near the head of South river, Anne-Arundel county, a sorrel mare, about 13 hands high, 12 years old, no perceivable brand, paces and gallops, has a blaze in her face, many saddle spots on her back, hanging mane and tail. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

On Saturday the 6th of April next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold, for the benefit of the estate, on the premises, to the highest bidder, for ready current money,

A LOT of ground in the city of Annapolis, distinguished on the plat of the said city by the number 42, together with the dwelling house, and other improvements thereon, late the property of Mrs. Anne Catharine Green, deceased. A good title will be made to the purchaser, by

2 F. GREEN, administrator.

Anne-Arundel county, March 6, 1782.

WHEREAS Ariana, the wife of me the subscriber, having without any reasonable cause, eloped from my bed and board, and otherwise demeaned herself very indiscretely; this is therefore to forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I will not pay any debt of her contracting after the date hereof.

w 3 2 EDMOND WEYMAN, sen.

Annapolis, March 2, 1782.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by bond or note, are requested to discharge the same, or at least to pay up the interest due thereon; and those who are indebted by open account, are prayed to settle and pay the balances due, or give bond with security for the same. Attendance will be given by the subscriber at London-town every day, and at his store at Annapolis every Friday. Any money current, will be taken in payment, at the passing value.

3 w JAMES DICK.

The subscriber has some negroes to dispose of, for ready money only. 2

George-town, March 7, 1782.

STRAYED from the subscriber the 24th of last month, a light grey horse, 4 years old this spring, about 14¼ hands high, never was shod, very low in flesh, is a natural trotter, had his mane braided when he went off, and is branded on the near buttock T. As he went off in company with a horse that was found at Benedict Calvert, Esquire's, and was bred at Dr. Leonard Hollyday's, it is probable he may be in that neighbourhood. Any person that takes up said horse, and delivers him to the said Dr. Hollyday, or Dr. Robert Pottinger, shall have two dollars reward and reasonable expences paid.

2 THOMAS RICHARDSON.

Anne-Arundel county, March 4, 1782.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on saturday the 23d instant, will be sold to the highest bidder, the effects of William Iiams, son of George, deceased, at his late dwelling house, several country born negroes, consisting of men, boys, and girls, houshold furniture, stock of several kinds, and plantation utensils, for tobacco or money of any kind at its passing value. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock, at which time all persons that have claims against the said deceased's estate, are desired to bring them in legally proved and passed by the commissary, as they may be paid, by

3 JOHN IIAMS, administrator.

By his Excellency

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq;

General and commander in chief of the armies of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS there is good reason to believe that there are many deserters from the continental army, who from a conviction of their errors, and from finding themselves deluded by false promises, would willingly return to their colours, were they not apprehensive of that punishment which is justly due to their crimes. Therefore, from motives of humanity, and in order to give all such an opportunity of returning to the service of their country, I have thought fit to issue this my proclamation, offering free pardon to all deserters, as well those who may have joined the enemy as others, who shall deliver themselves up to any continental officer, on or before the first day of June next.

But I think it necessary at the same time to declare that all those who neglect to embrace the terms now offered, and are hereafter apprehended, may expect the most exemplary punishment.

Given at head-quarters in Philadelphia, this 15th day of February, 1782.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

By his excellency's command,

Tench Tilghman, A. D. C. 3

The printers in the different states are requested to publish the above.

TAKEN up as a stray, by Robert Timms, in St. Mary's county a bright bay mare, about 5 years old last spring, 13½ hands high, branded on the near buttock but not perceptible, a small blaze in her face, snip on her nose, off hind foot white, sway backed, docked, and unbroke. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. 3

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Benjamin Allein, late of Calvert county, deceased, are desired to make payment, and all those that have claims against the said estate, are desired to bring them in legally proved, as they may be paid, by

3 WILLIAM ALLEIN, executor.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of William Urquhart, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and all those that have claims against said estate, are desired to bring their accounts legally proved, as they may be settled, by

HUGH LYON, for
2 w 4 JANE URQUHART, executrix.

Annapolis, February 28, 1782.

To be SOLD at public vendue, on Tuesday the 26th of March next,

THAT commodious dwelling house and lot standing on Church street, at present in the tenure of Mr. William Whetcroft. Also the dwelling house and lot adjoining the above, at present under rent to Mr. Thomas Pryce; the situation of the house and lot standing on the main street and opposite the coffee-house need no further description. Those who incline to purchase, may at any time before the day of sale be informed of the terms by applying to col. James Tootell, or capt. Maybury. A good title in fee simple will be given the purchasers, by

3X DAVID LONG.
THOMAS SUDLER.

N. B. A very likely negro boy, 14 years old, to be sold for specie, tobacco, or red money. Enquire of the printer.

THE subscriber intends to petition the general assembly, at their next session, to pass an act to quietly possess him of the whole tract of land called St. John's, with addition, near St. Mary's church, lately bought as confiscated property, lying in Snow-hill manor; part of said land was formerly called St. Barry's, which, within eight years past, I bought as proprietor's property.

4 JOHN MACKALL.

January 23, 1782.

THIS is to give notice, that I shall apply to the next general assembly for an act to have a deed recorded from Sarah Gallaway, and Thomas Gallaway, executrix and executor of capt. John Gallaway, deceased, to William Chapman, for a tract of land called Taylor's Triangle, lying in Anne-Arundel county.

7 WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

Annapolis, March 6, 1782.

THE subscriber takes the liberty to inform the public generally, and his old customers particularly, that he has again opened tavern in this city, in the house lately occupied by Mr. George Mann on the dock, and solicits their custom. He also intends to procure proper and convenient vessels for the purpose of ferrying to Kent-island, Rock Hall, &c. w 6

3 GILBERT MIDDLETON.

TWO THOUSAND POUNDS OF TOBACCO REWARD.

Prince-William, February 27, 1782.

RAN away from the subscriber living in Prince-William county, in the state of Virginia, BOB, a negro man slave, about six feet high, well made, has large dent in one of his cheeks, and is remarkably fond of playing on the fiddle. The subscriber heard of him being on Patuxent, in Maryland, soon after he ran away, and has good reason to believe he was taken from thence to the eastern shore of Maryland by a certain James Davis. Whoever apprehends and secures the said slave, so that the subscriber shall get him into his possession, shall receive the above-mentioned reward.

3 4w JOHN HAMMITT.

A FEW copies of the LAWS of MARYLAND, printed last fall on a fine paper, may be had at the Printing-office. 3

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, Charles-Street.